

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.Letters and packages should be properly
sealed.

Volume XXXVI.....No. 130

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 12th street.—
DANIEL'S TRUEN.NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—KIT, THE ARKANSAS
TRAVELLER.LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, 720 Broadway.—COMEDY
OF RANK.GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 5th av. and 24th st.—
LA BELLE HELENE.BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—NECK AND NECK.—NEW
YORK BURGERS.FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street.—
BACHELOR OF ARTS.—CATHYWOOD.GLOBE THEATRE, 125 Broadway.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.
THE TEMPER FOLDED. Matinee at 2.OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—THE DRAMA OF
HORIZON. Matinee at 2.ROOTH'S THEATRE, 234 st., between 5th and 6th avs.—
A WINTER'S TALE.WOODS MUSEUM, Broadway, corner 34th st.—Performances
every afternoon and evening.—H.R.V.ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.—ITALIAN
OPERA.—ERBANI.MRS. F. R. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—
NECK AND NECK.BRYANT'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, 234 st., between 6th
and 7th avs.—NORNO MISTRELL, &c.TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—VARIETY
ENTERTAINMENT. Matinee at 2.THEATRE COMIQUE, 314 Broadway.—COMIC VOCAL
TRUEN, NEGRO ACTS, &c.NEWCOMB & ARLINGTON'S MINSTRELS, corner 23d
st. and Broadway.—NEGRO MINSTRELS, &c.DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 745 Broadway.—
SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

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Labor Reform Convention as an advocate of
"protection to home industry." The reform-
ers heard him through and then voted his
hobby a humbug.

THE TAXPAYERS' CONVENTION IN SOUTH
CAROLINA seems to be a very harmonious
body, although composed of representatives
of all kinds of political complexions. They
held their first meeting in Columbia yesterday
and instituted proceedings looking to a thor-
ough reorganization of the dilapidated financial
system of the State.

PRINCE BISMARCK ON FRANCE AND THE
FRENCH.—In another place in this day's
HERALD will be found the speech delivered by
Prince Bismarck in the German Parliament
on April 24. Our readers will perceive that
the Prince has no faith in the French people.
He reckons them and their promises at their
proper value. This speech of the Prince only
confirms the opinion which we expressed yester-
day—that Bismarck must foreclose the
mortgage, occupy Paris, annex France and
restore the empire of Charlemagne, without the
Pope.

WHAT WILL MR. SUMNER SAY?—The treaty
from the High Commission goes to the Senate
to-day for ratification. The President at the
late adjournment of the two houses, in calling
the Senate to assemble for this purpose, on
the 10th of May, timed it remarkably well.
The treaty will be referred to the Foreign
Relations Committee, of which General Cam-
eron is now chairman in the place of Mr.
Sumner. From the "happy accord" existing
between the administration and General
Cameron and the majority of his committee,
they will not be long in deliberating upon their
report to the Senate, and they will report for
the ratification through their chairman. But
what will Mr. Sumner say? Perhaps he may
say his speech on belligerent rights against
the Johnson-Clarendon Alabama claims treaty
over again, and perhaps he may be so well
satisfied with the fishery concessions to his
fishing constituents that he will have no
special objections to make to the treaty. In
any event, the treaty, it is believed, without
much difficulty will pass the Senate.

SEÑOR MARISCAL, Secretary of State of
Mexico, was given a brilliant reception at the
residence of Dr. Naphegyi, in this city, yester-
day. In conversation with our reporter on
that occasion Señor Mariscal spoke very freely
of political matters in his country, and put
them in a much more favorable light than they
usually appear to Americans. He declared
that the reports of apprehended revolutions
there were merely the frightened delusions of
foreigners; that Mexicans appreciate the value
of peace and order as well as any other people,
and that they are able and willing to
maintain them as well. In short, he said that
what we have come to consider threatening
revolutions and disastrous rebellions in that
country are nothing more significant than re-
ported Ku Klux outrages are with us. Judging
from Señor Mariscal's sentiments, we must conclude that Mexico is
rapidly becoming Americanized, or else we
must open our eyes to the alarming possibility
that we are rapidly becoming Mexicanized.

The Work of the High Commission—Will It
Be Acceptable to the American People?

The despatches, special and general, which
have been sent from Washington to the press
during the last few days with regard to the
finished work of the Joint High Commission,
are full of hope that a satisfactory settlement
of the difficulties between the United States
and England has been reached. We, too,
hope that the treaty just signed with that
view may prove to be what the administra-
tion at Washington, a large portion of the
press and the British say it is—a fair and
honorable adjustment of the differences and
claims on both sides. With this feeling we
have on several occasions commented favor-
ably upon the news from the capital
promising such a result. With every
fair-minded citizen of this country
and right-thinking Englishman we desire
peace, amity and the most liberal intercourse
possible between the two great English speak-
ing nations, for to them more than any
others is the world to look for progress in
commerce and civilization and for the per-
petuation of liberty. And although the polit-
ical institutions of the two countries are un-
like in some important particulars, one being
a republic based upon the broadest freedom,
and the other a monarchy governed by an
oligarchy of wealth and title, they assimilate
in other respects. There is reason to believe
that a just settlement of the difficulties and
a more friendly footing between them would
have the happiest effect upon England in
liberalizing more and more the institutions of
that country. The eldest offspring of Great
Britain has become the pioneer of liberal ideas
of government and of the progress of humanity,
and by its mighty influence may lead the
mother country in the same way. For these
and other reasons it is to be hoped the treaty
just signed may prove to be all that is claimed
for it.

But it is necessary to have the text of the
treaty before we can judge of its merits. The
statements made about it, which appear to
give facts that have leaked out, have evidently
been put forth by the administration and its
friends for effect upon the public. To-day,
however, the treaty will be submitted to the
Senate, and we hope the text of it will be given
to the public, and be spread broadcast over
the length and breadth of the land through the
press. Why have both the British Commis-
sioners and our own, as well as the govern-
ment at Washington, been so careful that the
text of the treaty should be kept secret? Do
they fear newspaper discussion? True, Eng-
land and Englandmen are not yet emancipated
from the old time mysteries of diplomacy. This
remnant of feudalism, monarchy and class
government still clings to them; but it is out
of place—incompatible in our free country,
where the voice of the people is the govern-
ing power. While delicate negotiations may
be pending, and an interruption of them might
prove injurious to the public welfare, there
might be some reason for withholding infor-
mation for a time; but as soon as anything is
accomplished, any conditions agreed upon, the
people ought to know the facts. In this coun-
try we do not recognize any officials, however
high, as our masters. The Commissioners,
the executive officers of the government—yes,
even the President and Senate—are the serv-
ants of the people. To attempt to deceive
the public or to override public sentiment is
an usurpation of power. Not only is it right
to give the utmost publicity and an opportu-
nity to discuss freely all public measures, in-
cluding treaties, but it is also both safe and
useful to do so. Mr. Sumner acknowledged
that the Clarendon-Johnson treaty was de-
feated by the power of public sentiment and
not by his speech in the Senate. Let us have,
then, all the light possible on the work of the
High Commission—the text of the treaty at
once—so that the Senate may be governed by
public opinion in the action it may take.

There is one feature of the treaty, however,
on which there seems to be a doubt. That is
the rule laid down as the basis of the whole
and as the fundamental condition to a settle-
ment of the Alabama claims. The leading
London journals have published it with quota-
tion marks and have discussed it freely, from
which we infer that the very language is
authoritative. The rule is: "That a neutral
is responsible for depredations committed on a
friendly Power by a vessel fitted out and
manned at a neutral port." The London
Times, *News*, *Standard*, *Telegraph*, *Pall Mall
Gazette* and other papers dwell especially on
this and are all favorable to the establishment
of such a basis of international obligations be-
tween the two countries. It is said by the
Washington correspondents that this rule is to
be retroactive in its application to the depred-
ations of the Alabama or other rebel cruisers,
and that this is the strong inducement offered
by the British Commissioners for the accept-
ance of the rule by the United States. The
British press argues that the rule cannot well
be made retroactive, because the Commission
would be, in fact, "applying to an interna-
tional offence that which is considered
in municipal legislation the height of
injustice—an *ex post facto* or retrospective
law." It wants "America to establish a just
law for the future and leave the past to be
tried by the law of the past." Then, again,
some of the British journals do not see that
the Alabama comes under this rule; "for it
was not fitted out, if fitted out means supplied
with its armament, nor was it manned, if that
means supplied with its fighting crew, in an
English port." The whole tenor of these argu-
ments assumes, in fact, that the rule cannot
apply to the past, or, according to its phrase-
ology, to the rebel cruisers, and that the lan-
guage precludes the responsibility of the
British government for the depredations of
these cruisers. In view of these arguments
and the well known adroitness of British diplo-
mats we are led to inquire whether the tri-
bunal of arbitration, provided for by the
treaty, is to be governed by the language of
this rule or by an express declaration that the
Alabama claims are to be paid independently
of the quibble about equipping and manning
the cruisers in a British port raised by the
London press.

The question thus discussed by the English
press involves those questions of neutral obli-
gations and belligerent rights so broadly and
exhaustively argued by Mr. Sumner in his
famous speech against the Clarendon-Johnson
treaty. It is, however, some weeks ago
given out in a letter from Senator Sherman,

that General Grant's position and policy on
these questions of belligerent rights and
neutral duties so widely differed from the ex-
treme demands upon England of Mr. Sumner
that this difference of opinion was the reason
of the recall of Minister Motley from London,
who represented rather the views of Mr.
Sumner than the instructions of Mr. Fish.
The policy of General Grant, as we under-
stand it, has been and is a full money com-
pensation for actual damages suffered by
American commerce from Anglo-rebel cruisers
during our late civil war, so as practically to
cover the more reasonable American view of
England's responsibilities, and so to dispense
with an apology for Lord John Russell's doc-
trines and practices of neutral privileges and
belligerent rights. We expect, however, in a
few days, to get at the actual stipulations in
full of the treaty upon this subject, and we
entertain the hope that they will prove to be
free from any entangling alliance prejudicial
to the interests of the United States in the
future, peace or war.

From the provisions and engagements of
the treaty, so far as vouchsafed to the public
by the Secretary of State, in advance of its
submission to the Senate, we can only repeat
that it appears to be a fair and satisfactory
treaty in reference to the Alabama claims,
the fisheries, the navigation of the St.
Lawrence and the Northwestern boundary
dispute, and also in regard to British
claims—a treaty eminently calculated, in
short, to establish peace between the two
countries. If, as represented, with no
entangling drawbacks to neutralize the
practical concessions made by England,
the treaty will doubtless be ratified without
much difficulty or much debate, and will be
satisfactory to the people. If otherwise we
shall soon learn from the discussions in the
Senate. With the lights and the facts before
us, it appears that England has met the sev-
eral questions presented honestly and satisfac-
torily, in order to be relieved of those trouble-
some spectres, the Alabama claims and the
Fisheries, and the treaty agreed upon, as
reported, commends itself to the Senate and
the American people.

The War in France—Progress of the
Siege of Paris.

The most important advices received by
telegram from the seat of war around Paris
are the capture of Fort d'Issy by the govern-
ment troops and the concentration of large
bodies of the latter at Neuilly. The first
named event is a most important one. Pos-
session of even the ruins of that formidable
work places a large portion of the city at the
mercy of the besiegers, and we may look now
for a merciless fire to be poured upon Paris as
soon as the necessary guns can be placed in
position. The assembling of heavy masses of
troops on the northwest of the city, and the
active bombardment from all the batteries
now established, point to an early assault of
the enemy's works. It may be delayed for
a while until practicable breaches are made,
but it cannot be far off, and we should
not be surprised to hear of it at any moment.
Marshal MacMahon is too old and too good a
soldier to risk the possibility of a serious
check or partial defeat in the operations he is
now carrying on. His approaches to the city
have been made with tact and great ability;
he has held on to every point gained, and he
slowly but surely pushes his advance until
the time arrives when the rush is to be made
that will give him possession of Paris and
place the government once more in authority
over the whole of France. It may be policy
on his part to delay the final movement until
the effort now being made to secure the other
forts still held by the Germans is heard from.
If successful the path before him is compara-
tively an easy one; but if he is disappointed, if
the arrangement fails to be made, then the only
course for him to pursue is to follow up the plan
he is now carrying out and assault the city
from the south and west. Among the masses
of red republicans within the city there must
be a large number who are in reality in favor
of the government, and it is not at all impos-
sible that, when the attack is made from the
outside, those inside may make a strong diversion
in MacMahon's favor. Should this be the
case the fighting will not be so desperate as it
otherwise would. Although the defence has
been a most stubborn one, evincing no disposi-
tion whatever to yield, we cannot but hope
that when the time arrives for the assault the
Commune will find its power gone, that the
people will take affairs into their own hands,
and, in order to save life and property, sur-
render. This is the only manner in which the
wholesale slaughter and destruction can be
averted. Madness may continue to rule the
hour in Paris, and if it does the result can
only be frightful.

WHAT OUR CITY CONTEMPORARIES SAY
ABOUT IT.—The *Times* puts the signing of
the great treaty at Washington among its
"Minor Topics," and does not like the mixing
of British claims with our Alabama claims.
But they are not mixed up. The Alabama
claims go to a separate board. The *Tribune*
recognizes the treaty "as one of the most im-
portant State papers of the time," and thinks
that if ratified by the two Powers it will form
an epoch in their diplomatic history. The
World closes an exhaustive and exhausting
article on the subject thus:—"If the treaty be
such as we suppose, by all means let the great
wound and all the lesser wounds be promptly
healed by its ratification." The *Commercial
Advertiser* says that if Senator Sumner has
the power and the will to interfere with this
ratification "he will hang a millstone around
his neck and sink to the depths of the sea of
oblivion and dishonor." The *Evening Post*
shares "in the hope that a closer study" of
the treaty "will confirm the favorable impression
made by the general abstract which has been
given to the public." The *Evening Mail* con-
denses a whole volume into a brief sentence
in pronouncing the treaty "a great work well
done."

QUITE A LOT of distinguished visitors are
in town. Wendell Phillips is here for his usual
May speechmaking; the British Joint High
Commissioners are here preparing for a short
tour; Governor Ito, the Japanese, is also here;
General Phil Sheridan is hourly expected on
the Russia, and it is rumored, although there is
no firm foundation for the rumor, that Jeff
Davis is among us. This list certainly pre-
sents a "variety combination."

China and the Chinese.

We devote to-day a large portion of our
space to the Chinese question, that has now
assumed proportions of great importance. An
examination into the causes that have led to
the Tien-tsin massacres and other outrages by
the Celestials only goes to prove that it is
high time for some active measures to be
taken whereby the Chinese government and
people will be given to understand that for the
future they must not only keep the peace, but
they must act up to their treaty stipulations
in every particular. Forbearance is not ap-
preciated by Chinamen; on the contrary, it is
considered as sure evidence of fear on the part
of foreigners, and it is treated accordingly. The
wars that have been waged against China have
not been, apparently, as salutary lessons as
they were intended to be. The blows have not
been vigorous enough, and consequently but
little permanent advantage has been gained
thereby. The course now to be pursued—
should the late demand upon the foreigners
prove to be as telegraphed—is for a combina-
tion such as has of late been recommended in
the columns of the HERALD. There should be
a treaty of alliance among all the great
Powers for the purpose of compelling China,
by fair words, if possible, to conform to her
obligations; and if she then refuses, and con-
tinues to maintain the position she has taken,
then it will be the duty of the said Powers, by
a combined force, to bring her to her senses
and administer a castigation that will be felt
through all the length and breadth of the
Flowery Kingdom. This is the proper method
of dealing with China in future; and we have
but little doubt that such will be the course
unless the Celestials back down from the high
horse they have seen fit to ride.

The Disestablishment of the Church of
England.

England is undergoing a peaceful revolu-
tion. The disendowment of the Church of
Ireland, which has been accomplished in spite
of tradition and a large and powerful opposi-
tion, has led to an agitation that will lead to a
still more important event—the disestablish-
ment of the Church of England. Among our
despatches to-day we publish an account of
the proceedings in the House of Commons.
Mr. Miall, the liberal member for Brad-
ford, made a powerful speech in favor of
disestablishment. The strongest argument
for the separation of Church and State was,
however, made by Mr. Leatham, member for
Huddersfield, who pointed to the prosperous
condition of the Episcopal Church in America.
Strange to say, Mr. Gladstone and Mr.
Disraeli agreed for once in sustain-
ing one another. As a matter of
course, Mr. Disraeli opposed the mo-
tion of disestablishment of the Church of
England. But Mr. Disraeli entirely mistakes
the question when he says that "France, not
America, should be looked to as examples." There
can be no analogy between the legiti-
mate demands of the English liberals and the
present chaos in France, created by a set of
demagogues.

The House of Commons, at the instance of
Mr. Gladstone, who chimed in with Mr. Dis-
raeli, defeated the motion by a large majority;
but we venture to say that this is only a tem-
porary defeat. Ere long the question will
come up again, and Mr. Gladstone and his
colleagues will have no other alternative than
to acquiesce in public opinion or to make way
for a more liberal Ministry. Separation of
Church and State is now the motto of the en-
lightened masses of Europe, and the liberals
of the British Parliament, who represent the
bulk of the English people, will be satisfied
with nothing less than the complete disestab-
lishment of the Church of England.

Central and South America.

By telegram from Kingston, Jamaica, we
have later advices from the Isthmus of
Panama. The revolution in that State was
progressing and the city of Panama was being
seriously threatened, so much so that the for-
eigners residing therein were becoming
anxious regarding the safety of their lives and
property. The commander of the rebel forces
had notified the United States Consul at Panama
that he had better send the United States
steamer Resaca to attempt the recovery of the
steamer Montijo, for that he would fight to the
bitter end before permitting any of her officers
on board the captured vessel. This is, with-
out exception, the coolest piece of impudence
ever brought to our notice. It is about time
that something was done with those
Panameños, when the safety of the
transit will be secured at all times.
We have delayed this matter too long;
we have submitted too often to the most out-
rageous insults from the pack of mongrels
inhabiting the place, and now is the time for
us to resent them all at once. Not only
should the Montijo be taken possession of, by
force if necessary, but we should consider it
our duty to punish the insolent cub who sent
the message of defiance to the representative
of our government in Panama. When this is
done we should look after the entire transit.
If the powers that be in Washington had
only understood the true condition of affairs
there it would long since have been entirely
controlled by the government of the United
States. It is not too late to begin now, and it
is in the power of the President to take the
initial step by ordering to either end of the
route a sufficient naval force to overawe the
natives and compel them to keep the peace
until more stringent measures can be adopted.

A Raid on a Big Bengal Tiger's Den.

The police mills are grinding slowly, but
they grind exceeding small. They ground
the small Ann street fero gamesters and
the small black keno backers, and indeed they
ground to some extent the little Arabs
who toss pennies on the street. Now we see,
however, they are grinding bigger grain.
John Morrissey's palace of cards at No. 818
Broadway, one of the most gorgeous establish-
ments of Fifth avenue, was pulled at an early
hour yesterday morning and an interesting
crowd of fero dealers, John's partners, and
others engaged in "bucking the tiger" were
captured. This capture is a step in a
new and better direction than Superin-
tendent Kelso has taken yet, although he
has done great good by his past move-
ments among the lower dens. The wealthy
classes of the city deserve some protec-
tion as well as the poorer orders, for while
the keno dens offered many tempting induc-

ments to poor and hardworking laborers and
mechanics to risk their little earnings the
gaudier palaces of fero and roulette actually
sent their polished and insinuating agents
among the rich young men of the city to decoy
them, and their parents' money frequently,
into the playful clutches of the great Bengal
tiger that holds his courts in Twenty-fourth
and Twenty-fifth streets and all about the
neighborhood of the Fifth Avenue Hotel.
They have brought as much disaster and
anguish upon the rich families as the keno
shops have brought upon the poor ones and
should be just as rigidly suppressed.

Shermanic Groupings.

By the elevation of General Sherman to the
Presidency it is a pleasure to reflect that a
lady will be called to reside at the White
House who will discharge the delicate duties
of the station with queenly grace, as well as
with true womanly dignity and suavity. It is
no disparagement to the excellent lady who
now occupies the position to say this.

The Hartford *Times* (democrat) thinks that
General Grant will have to suppress General
Sherman by enforcing the Ku Klux law on
him; otherwise he (Sherman) will make an-
other "march to the C"—apital.

The Albany *Argus* believes that Senator
Morton is playing false on General Grant—in-
stead of playing second fiddle to the Sultan he
wants to be the Sultan himself. Morton had
better read the story in the "Arabian Nights,"
wherein Ganem, a subject of the Sultan Ben
Alraschid, with whose favorite Ganem is sup-
posed to have been rather too familiar, re-
peatedly declares, in effect, that "the goods
of the Sultan should never be coveted by the
slave."

The Boston *Traveller* revives the vow of
Benjamin F. Butler, uttered on the banks of
the James River during the late civil war, as
follows:—

When I, Benjamin F. Butler, shall, at any time or
under any circumstances, prove false to your chil-
dren or to your race, or fail to protect and defend to
the best of my power and ability their rights—yes,
more, to promote their interest—may God cause my
tongue to fail me by cleaving to the roof of my
mouth, and may my right arm cease to serve me and
remain withered at my side!

So far, we believe, General Butler has kept
his pledge. His speech to the colored people
in Boston the other night furnished evidence
of this fact. But how long will Butler keep in
that way of thinking if the Southern negroes
vote en masse the democratic ticket, headed by
"Mas'r Sherman?"

The Atlanta (Ga.) *Constitution* thinks that
General Sherman's Ku Klux speech is "pretty
conclusive testimony against the radical
clamor about the Ku Kluxes."

Some of the republican papers, in the midst
of their tremor about General Sherman, aver
that he does not want to be President; that he
has a "better thing" already. The same was
said of General Grant, and the same was said
by Horatio Seymour, but the "Pity me,
Harvey," appeal we do not believe will be
urged in the case of General Sherman.

The Chicago *Democrat* speaks of Sherman's
Ku Klux three hundred pounder as a centre
shot at radicalism generally, and a rather
blunt, soldier-like rebuke of his old companion
in arms, Grant.

The ball is rolling on, not for
Tippecanoe and Tyler too,"
but
Umpsey, dumpy,
For Old Tecumseh.

What Constitutes a Probable Cause of
Action in Law.

Precedents, no more than precept or even
present example, will always be found to work
the good that might be fairly expected from
them. No matter how great the disappoint-
ment or the failure arising from this perversity
in human nature, we must not weary of well
doing. Precedents, precepts and examples
are required to be freshened up or presented
all the time to the minds of men, so that no
very great or serious departure from the right
path may ensue. In law this moral will hold
as good as any of the ethics of life. "Probable
cause" is a doubtful phrase at best, but to the
legal mind its definition is very easily arrived
at; and yet it is the cause of a great deal of
unnecessary and sometimes of unjustifiable
and heartless persecution on the part of the
wealthy against the poor and unfriended. It
does not, however, always screen the rash or
the malignant accuser, no more than, when
justly taken into account, does it leave the
original accuser at the mercy of the accused,
the latter becoming in turn the plaintiff in a
suit of law to recover damages for an assumed
unfounded charge involving character and fair
name.

A case in point and illustrative of the appli-
cation and scope of the term will be found
in our law columns. The circumstances
present the case of a person—a stranger, sud-
denly called into a house on professional
services. These being discharged, in a brief
time certain valuable property is missed and
the late visitor to the house is suspected, and
though search of her premises is made at her
own request, none of the missing property is
found. She is subsequently formally arrested,
held to bail, examined and at length acquitted
of the charge. Upon the conclusion she pro-
ceeds against her accuser in an action for
damages for twenty-five thousand dollars in
the Superior Court, but the action is removed
to the Marine Court, the extent of the jurisdic-
tion of which is but one thousand dollars. It
was twice tried in the Marine Court and con-
cluded yesterday by Judge Shea taking it
from the consideration of the jury—he grant-
ing a nonsuit on a motion made to that effect,
on the ground that "probable cause" had
been shown for the arrest of the party charged
with the supposed offence. The Judge's
remarks upon this point will repay perusal,
showing as he does the medium line which
lies between a malicious accusation and the
"probable cause" which justifies the arrest of
a person suspected of a crime.

WHAT IS ITS NAME?—We believe the treaty
just concluded between England and the
United States is, according to usage, to be
called the Treaty of Washington. A wag sug-
gests the title of the Grey-Fish Treaty, from
the head member of the Commission on each
side; or the distinction of the Treaty of the
High Joints, in consideration of the good
feeding of the treaty makers in the intervals
between the hours of their arduous labors.
Call it what you will; but "let us have
peace."

"GREAT CRY AND LITTLE WOOL"—The
middle in Connecticut about who is or who is
not Governor of that State.

The May Anniversaries.

The annual advent of our religious brethren
the current month, to attend the anniversaries,
has not been so large as in former years. Nor
does there seem to be a similar amount of en-
thusiasm among the several assemblages that
has distinguished those of former years. A
natural inquiry is, what is the cause of this
falling off? Why is the metropolis of the
country, for so many years the centre of re-
ligious as well as of all other great moral move-
ments and reformations, been given the go-
by, as it were, in the present period of
the nation's prosperity? Has the great city,
with its former immoral theatrical representa-
tions, frightened the brethren of the cloth
from us, or has the lack of such amusements
occasioned the change? We have chronicled
the fact that one of our most important and
influential religious bodies—the Baptists—
have left New York and gone to Chicago for
the purpose of indulging in their annual lore-
feast this year. If these worthy members
of our Christian community have passed
New York and made Chicago their pre-
sent headquarters on account of the
once prevailing temper of our citizens in
regard to such dangerous performances as the
"Black Crook," the "White Fawn" and simi-
lar lascivious representations, and the tempta-
tions thereby presented to strangers visiting
us—the white-necked gentry included—all we
can say is that they have stopped out of
the frying pan into the fire—that they have
gone literally from a comparative Paradise to
the "other place." It may also appear that
the extraordinary examples of the effects of
free love doctrines which New York has ex-
hibited within a twelvemonth have prevented
many pure-minded Christian men and women
from "looking toward us;" or, it may be, the
immunity for crime to be witnessed here may
have alarmed them. Even in those cases
they will find, we fear, in the West a far more
tainted moral atmosphere and a more terrible
downward proclivity in matters of holiness
than they will in our magnificent city.

We like to have the pious people among us.
We show to the world every week the kindly
regard we entertain for them by giving pub-
licity to the sermons of every denomination,
and their presence should be encouraged. It
may be that the vigorous course the HERALD
has taken in fighting Satan has driven the
temper away, and that the saints, finding the
arch enemy down, have sought other fields in
which to combat him. If this be the case all
we can say is that we are pleased with the
results of our labors, and if we have succeeded
in driving the devil away we do not really
care how many saints of a certain demoralizing
type accompany or follow him. For all good
and pure pious people New York is, therefore,
all the more a fitting asylum. Let pious
people come among us.

THE DISPERSION OF THE JOINT HIGH TREATY
MAKERS.—It appears that on Monday last,
after having signed their great treaty, and
after having called at the White House, the
members of the Joint High Commission ex-
changed autographs, photographs and con-
gratulations with each other, shook hands,
with many "goodbyes," and dispersed. Some
of the English members came on in the after-
noon train from Washington to New York,
and the whole of them, it is understood, expect
to leave in the steamer on the 24th instant,
with General Schenck, our Minister to Eng-
land. Meantime it is given out that the
English members of the Commission will make
a trip to Niagara Falls, and perhaps down the
rapids of the St. Lawrence to Montreal, and
thence across to Boston. By the 24th inst.,
it is supposed, the treaty will have been
ratified, and that Earl de Grey and his
colleagues will be able to carry home with
them the acceptance by both countries of this
joint work of their agents in behalf of peace.

Personal Intelligence.

General Heintzelman, of the United States Army,
is stopping at the Astor House.
General J. M. Schofield, of the United States
Army, is quartered at the Fifth Avenue.
General N. P. Chipman, the recently elected Sec-
retary of the District of Columbia, is domiciled at the
Hoffman House.
Baron Lederer, Austrian Chargé d'